

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

Senate Bill Adds New
Section to
Dangerous Drugs Law
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JULY-AUGUST
1961

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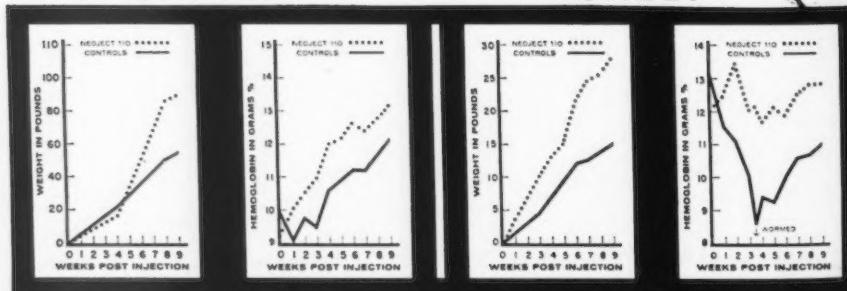
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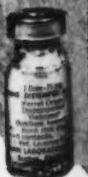


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THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

JULY-AUGUST, 1961

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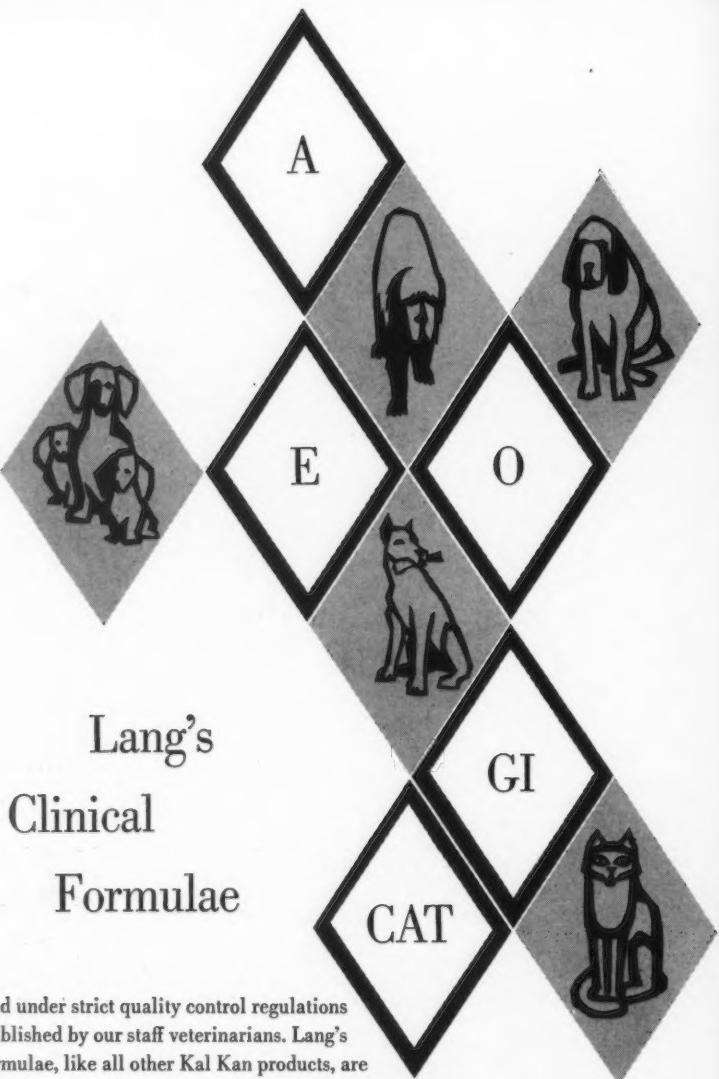
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Senate Bill Adds New Section to Dangerous Drugs Law

State Senator Walter W. Stiern, CVMA member from Kern County, introduced Senate Bill No. 1357 on April 19, 1961. It has been approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and reads as follows:

An act to add Section 4226.5 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to dangerous drugs.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 4226.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

4226.5. In order to provide a physician and surgeon, a dentist, a podiatrist, or a veterinarian with hypnotic drugs for administration to patients in accordance with Sections 4213, 4216, and 4226, a licensed pharmacy, or a licensed wholesaler, or a licensed manufacturer of drugs, may furnish hypnotic drugs to such a practitioner upon receipt of an order giving the date, address, license classification, and name of the practitioner; the name, type, strength, and quantity of the hypnotic drug so ordered; and the words: "For Administration to Immediate Needs of Patients." Such order shall be signed by the practitioner and shall be placed in a separate file in the pharmacy or by the wholesaler or manufacturer as a record of the drugs so furnished.

Following is an explanation of SB 1357: This bill will add a new section to the dangerous drugs law. The new section will provide a means for physicians, dentists, podiatrists, and veterinarians to obtain hypnotic drugs for administration to the immediate needs of their patients.

The dangerous drugs law presently provides as follows in section 4226:

This article does not require a license from and shall not apply to or interfere

with a physician, dentist, chiropodist, or veterinarian in administering hypnotic drugs to his own patients. Such hypnotic drugs shall be administered only by the physician, dentist, chiropodist or veterinarian.

This section does not provide a means whereby the practitioner can obtain the drugs which the law says he may administer without interference. As a result some practitioners have found it necessary to obtain a hypnotic drug license in order to obtain drugs for administration to the immediate needs of their patients. The fee for a hypnotic drug license is \$10 per year.

SB 1357 will allow practitioners to purchase hypnotic drugs for administration to the immediate needs of their patients from licensed pharmacies, licensed wholesalers, and licensed manufacturers. "Licensed" means licensed by the Board of Pharmacy. The practitioner will fill out the order form specified in the bill and a copy of the order form will be retained in a special file of the seller.

The bill is copied from an existing regulation of the Board of Pharmacy with two changes. The bill adds wholesalers and manufacturers to the list of sellers from whom practitioners may purchase hypnotic drugs. And the bill will require the signature of the practitioner on the order form. This last change was suggested by the Board of Pharmacy.

Proposed Changes in Constitution and By-Laws, CVMA

These are the proposed changes of the Ways and Means Committee and the House of Delegates Committee. These changes will be submitted for approval and adoption by the House of Delegates, meeting October 22, 1961, at the Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach. (Published in THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN in accordance with Article XVII, Sec. 1b.)

Amendment 7

Article IV, Section 7. Add: "In the event of death, or other reason for a member being unable to serve on the Executive Committee, officers will step up into the vacancy created, and a special election will be held to fill the office of Third Vice-President."

Amendment 8

Creates Article X(a), Section 1. *Duties of the Past President.* "It shall be the duty of the Past President to serve as a member of the Ways and Means Committee for one year. He shall be a voting member of the Ways and Means Committee, but not chairman."

Amendment 9

Article VII. *Restore:* "He shall also be a member of the Public and Professional Relations Committee and act as liaison officer between the committee and the Executive Committee."

Memorial Donations for Veterinary Education Assistance Program

Mrs. Anna Hauge, Second Vice-President, Women's Auxiliary to the CVMA, advises that the first men's organization in the state has made a donation to the Veterinary Education Assistance Program.

This group was the Orange Belt VMA, with membership from San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles Counties.

"We were very happy to receive this donation," wrote Mrs. Hauge, "as it enabled us to grant another loan to a Senior Veterinary Student so he might complete his education. We congratulate the Orange Belt VMA as the first men's group to donate to the Veterinary Education Assistance Program. Our sincere thanks to these veterinarians!"

Editor's Note: Memorial donations to this very worthy project may be sent to Mrs. Anna Hauge, Chairman, Board of Directors, Veterinary Education Assistance Program, 3191 Morse Ave., Sacramento 21, California.

Feedlot Veterinary Management*

RICHARD E. HOADLEY, D.V.M.

Practitioner, Indio

The title of this address, Feedlot Veterinary Management is a little misleading; it would better be called the veterinarians' responsibilities in feedlot management as a member of the management team. I thought the best way to present this is to outline the responsibilities of the veterinarian in feedlot management, then dwell briefly on each phase of these responsibilities.

First, I might say that the greater part of my experience has been with the large commercial feedlot operation—that ships and receives cattle every week of the year. The management problems in this type of operation tend to differ from the smaller lot in that the management procedures are less flexible, but of course the disease problems are similar.

The essential function of the veterinarian on the feedlot management team is to relieve the management of certain responsibilities, and to act as a consultant.

The responsibilities of the veterinarian in feedlot management, as I would outline them, are: Disease prevention; disease control; hospital management; purchasing agent; nutritional consultant; and advisor on salvage through slaughter. First, disease prevention. Actually, there is little the veterinarian at the feedlot of destination can do in total disease prevention, as the chain of events in effective disease prevention must of course be started at the point of origin. Cattle continue to be handled in transit as almost non-perishable items, and are gathered for shipment under adverse conditions, and exposed to disease and stress while being prepared for shipment so that by the time they arrive in the yard they are already in a disease state or the disease process has started. This is usually too late for really effective disease prevention, as preventive vaccination. Although other methods than vaccination have been tried to prevent or abort disease, in my experience they are ineffective. The veterinarian's responsibility here should be to encourage proper handling during preparation for shipment and enroute.

Disease control boils down to the fact that disease is controlled by cutting out the affected animals, hospitalizing them, and treating them individually. As far as the feed medication is concerned, I consider it ineffective for treatment or control of acute disease. In order to medicate in the feed we must simulate that we are dosing each animal individually in order for him to receive an effective dose. Newly arrived animals, in which acute disease generally occurs, are eating sparingly and haphazardly, and of course

the affected animal which needs the medication is scarcely eating at all.

Some of the antibiotics advocated as feed additives are not proven for oral use in the ruminant. And of course there is the limiting factor of giving an effective dose in the feed both from the standpoint of economics and unpalatability. Along this same line I might comment on drinking water medication. This possibly is a more effective way to medicate on a herd basis, but here the limiting factors of simulating an individual dose also enter in, and in most of the feedlots impracticality enters in because of a continuous water supply, as well as the factor of cost. Economics are a great factor in feedlot management, and often it is less costly to live with a disease than to go all out trying to control it; especially if the control methods are not fully effective. An example of how this factor of economics would apply in drinking water medication is: Let's say we have a pen of 100 500-pound animals and we want to medicate them with a mixed sulfonamide solution to supply, what I consider a very minimum 24-hour intake, of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of sulfonamides per pound of body weight. Using a no mark up price of these solutions currently on the market, it would cost about \$200 for a five-day medication for these 100 head, or \$2 per head. This wouldn't be out of line if this type of treatment were 100 percent effective or anywhere near it, but the fact remains that even with this medication there will still be a certain percentage of the animals culled out for individual treatment. And then we have all those problems attendant with the mechanics of administering this form of medication. The feedlot operator would rather take his chances on individual treatment than tack on a \$2 charge per head for a disease control measure that is only partly effective.

The veterinarian's responsibility in disease control then is to see that affected animals are removed promptly from the pens to the hospital for treatment, and that they are treated effectively. Here, competent lay help to detect diseased animals promptly is a great asset to effective disease control. A program for consistency in re-treating affected animals is necessary for success in treatment.

In hospital management the veterinarian should identify the treated animals. We use an auction tag in one ear for identification for re-treat purposes, and a metal tag in the other ear for permanent identification. We use Professional Printing Co. 4" x 6" single animal record cards, and a card is used for each animal treated. This identification is necessary to evaluate treatments and recoveries, and also

*Presented at Midwinter Conference, C.V.M.A., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1961.

for statistical purposes in computing morbidity and mortality. Also, daily, we turn into the management, on a proper form, the number of treatments and diagnosis, and a report of deaths and the cause of death.

The item of the veterinarian acting as purchasing agent is self explanatory. The veterinarian through his knowledge and contacts can purchase for or supply the feedlot with animal health products suited to their needs at a competitive price.

The role of the veterinarian as nutritional consultant is essentially to advise the management on feed additives and ration components as they relate to animal health. The field of nutrition and animal health often overlap, and here the veterinarian and nutritionist work closely together.

The final part of the outline, advisor on salvage through slaughter, is more important than it might seem. Animals which for various reasons cannot finish the fattening period are identified by the veterinarian and the management informed so that these animals may be shipped.

Now, what benefits does a veterinary-administered animal health program have to offer the feedlot? This is particularly difficult to answer from a dollars and cents standpoint. The feedlot industry is relatively young and so far the only measure the feedlot operator has of the cost of disease is what he spends for drugs and the number of dead animals. So far, very little has been done on the effect of disease on weight gains. Unlike the feedlot, the dairy industry can measure its progress on a constant basis through butterfat production and calving interval. The feedlot operator can only estimate what his animals are doing until they are actually slaughtered. In order for the feedlot to have an idea of its disease problem and cost, accurate morbidity and mortality statistics must be kept.

From what I have observed there is little uniformity or accuracy, except where a veterinarian is involved, in the feedlot industry in compiling these statistics. The average feedlot operator, again except where a veterinarian is involved, knows much less about his morbidity and mortality than he does about his weight gains and feed conversion; yet animal health is one of the more important phases of his operation. I hope that as time goes on more accurate statistics will be compiled, then the veterinary profession will be more able to point out the benefits of a professional program.

The first step in compiling statistics is to establish a basis for computing population. To compute a feedlot population I suggest that the number of the animals in the lot at the first of the year be determined, then all the shipments for the year be added to this number. The sum of this would be the population for the year against which morbidity and mor-

tality statistics would be compiled. For purposes of mortality the feedlot operator isn't interested in the mortality of the affected animals, but rather in the mortality as against the lot of cattle affected. Thus, in feedlot diseases when we refer to a disease having a certain percentage mortality, we don't refer to the number of affected animals that die, but rather the percent against the entire lot of animals.

Some average statistics that might apply in a veterinary administered program are: These are computed for a population determined as described above.

A yard morbidity of 6 to 10 percent; a morbidity of 8 to 10 percent for incoming cattle; a yard mortality of .35 to .5 percent; a treatment mortality of 3.5 to 6 percent.

These averages apply more to the large commercial California feedlot. California being somewhat at the end of the line as far as distance is concerned for receiving feeder cattle may somewhat aggravate the disease picture. Feedlots in other states closer to the supply of feeder cattle may not have the same incidence. California of course is deficient in feeder cattle production, and the long distances these cattle are received from, subjects them to the stresses of long hauls and climatic change. In recent years cattle are coming in at a younger age than previously and therefore are more susceptible to disease. All these factors, and many others affect the feedlot's morbidity and mortality statistics.

I am often asked, how does the veterinarian get into feedlot practice on more than just a fire alarm basis. There is no single answer to this. Feedlot practice is something of a specialty, and as in other phases of animal production the feedlot operator wants a veterinarian versed in feedlot cattle and diseases. Of course then, the first requirement is that the veterinarian has to gain additional experience in feedlot diseases.

The schools are unable to offer this additional experience, but possibly the feedlot industry itself can assist veterinarians in getting additional training. As an example, the Coachella Valley Feed Yard has agreed to employ a graduating veterinarian each year, in addition to the resident veterinarian, for what might better be termed a residency training rather than internship. Possibly other veterinarians associated with the feedlot industry can induce operators to institute this type of employment.

I am not suggesting that recent graduates should seek employment at feedlots that have no veterinary service just to gain experience. A program like this will only succeed if there is a senior veterinarian in attendance to properly supervise it.

I believe that a feedlot that receives twenty
(Continued on page 22)

Dr. Walker's New Hospital, in Escondido



On January 14, 1961, Dr. F. B. Walker, Jr., opened a new small animal hospital at 925 North Broadway in Escondido, Calif. Dr. Walker has confined his practice to large animals for the past six years, but prior to that built and operated the Escondido Veterinary Hospital. The new building was designed by Dr. Walker with the help of a general contractor. Named the Walker Animal Hospital it is staffed by Dr. Eugene A. Adkins, UC '58, a receptionist and a kennel man.

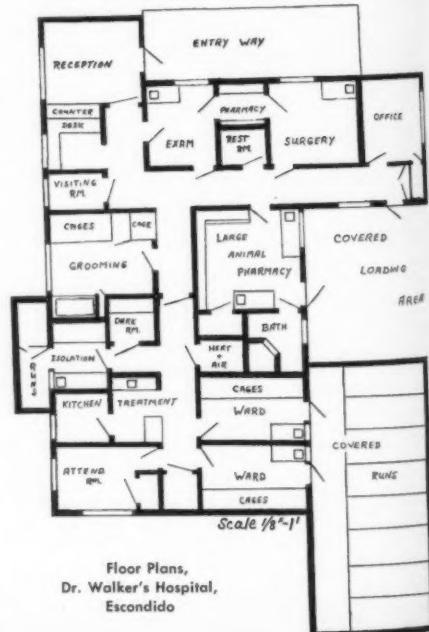
The exterior of the building is driftwood gray bat and board with charcoal trim. A client bringing his pet parks under the shade of a giant pecan tree, crosses a patio of pebblecrete, and enters the hospital under a covered walkway. A large-animal client may park near the covered loading-zone and enter the large animal pharmacy at the same time. The combination office-waiting room is paneled in ash with a vinyl cork tile floor. Colorful draperies and simple washable furnishings of white and gold, accented with well-chosen accessories, gives the pet-owner a good "first impression." A swinging-half-door divides the room and the entire office is built-in of the ash with white and gold formica covering the counter tops.

Unusual features of the building are a visiting room and isolation runs. The visiting room is a small room at the front of the building where a client may visit a hospitalized pet without interrupting hospital routine. Two outside runs are provided off the isolation ward. These runs are on the opposite side of the building from the main runs. This allows safety from spread of disease, and gives the sick dog a chance for exercise, fresh air, and sunshine.

Snyder formica kennels were used. There are sixteen cages in each ward, five in the grooming room and two receiving cages in the front of the hall. One of these has a

heated floor and is used for surgical recovery. The isolation ward has sink, large counter, cabinet, in addition to outside runs. Hospital cases are treated in an area off the hall opposite the wards. Each room, including the wards, has stainless steel sink and storage cabinet. The kitchen has a combination sink, refrigerator, and stove unit which includes a garbage disposal.

Dr. Walker may park his car in the loading area car port and enter either his private office or the large animal pharmacy without interrupting hospital activities.



Floor Plans,
Dr. Walker's Hospital,
Escondido

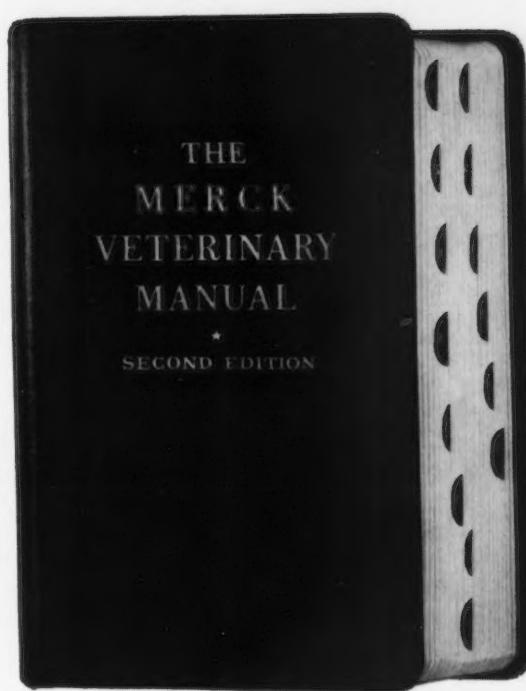
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Army VC Observes 45th Anniversary

The Army Veterinary Corps celebrated its 45th anniversary on June 3.

"These 45 years of steady progress in fields of food inspection, training and research have been a vital aid to the Army Medical Service in maintaining the health of the soldier," said Brig. Gen. Russell McNellis, VC Chief of the Corps, and Assistant for Veterinary Services to the Army Surgeon General.

GEN. RUSSELL McNELLIS

increasingly prominent role in important health conditions throughout the world," the General added. "We have encouraged friendly nations to consult us for technical assistance and advice, especially in the field of prevention and control of diseases among animals."

Established in 1916 to inspect foods procured for military consumption and to provide medical care for military animals, the Corps' achievements during the past four decades have been of great benefit to both the military and civilian communities.

Should Your Child be a Veterinarian?

The New York Life Insurance Company recently released its 47th in a series of advertisements in national publications to "Help Guide Young People to a Better Future." Titled "Should Your Child be a Veterinarian?", the 2-page advertisement is authored by Ival A. Merchant, D.V.M., Ph.D., Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University.

Dr. Merchant discusses the contributions of veterinary science and outlines opportunities for young people in the field. First, he writes, the private practitioner has the satisfaction of knowing he is in the front line of defense against disastrous animal disease. Secondly, he has the satisfaction of being his own boss.

The State of California has removed all cattle scabies quarantine restrictions from the states of Utah and Wyoming.

Governor Edmund G. Brown took the action at the request of State Director of Agriculture Charles Paul.

Director Paul said his department has received assurance from livestock sanitary officials of Utah and Wyoming that the mite-born skin disease has been eradicated.

California Veterinarian Gets Army Commendation Medal

Colonel Neil O. Wilson of Walnut Creek, California, one of the Army's senior veterinary officers, was presented the Army Commendation Medal by Lieutenant General Edward J. O'Neill, commanding the First U. S. Army, upon the Colonel's retirement after more than twenty years service on June 29th.

The citation awarding the decoration to Colonel Wilson read in part, ". . . His superiors and subordinates have alluded to his professional and administrative capabilities with resounding praise. His personal resourcefulness and determined efforts to sustain the high degree of excellence in the performance of his duties were thoroughly manifest in the exemplary manner in which he developed and directed the progressive concepts of the Veterinary Service."

Colonel Wilson is a graduate of Pullman High School and Washington State University in Pullman, Washington, class of 1931. He entered the service in November, 1940 from Alhambra, California, has served in every state in the Union except North Dakota and was Chief Veterinarian, Headquarters Army Forces Far East, before becoming the First Army's Chief Veterinarian in April 1957. Prior to entering the Army Colonel Wilson was veterinarian with the California Department of Agriculture in Los Angeles.

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references:

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4. Brown, C. W. *ibid.*, 40:47 (1959).

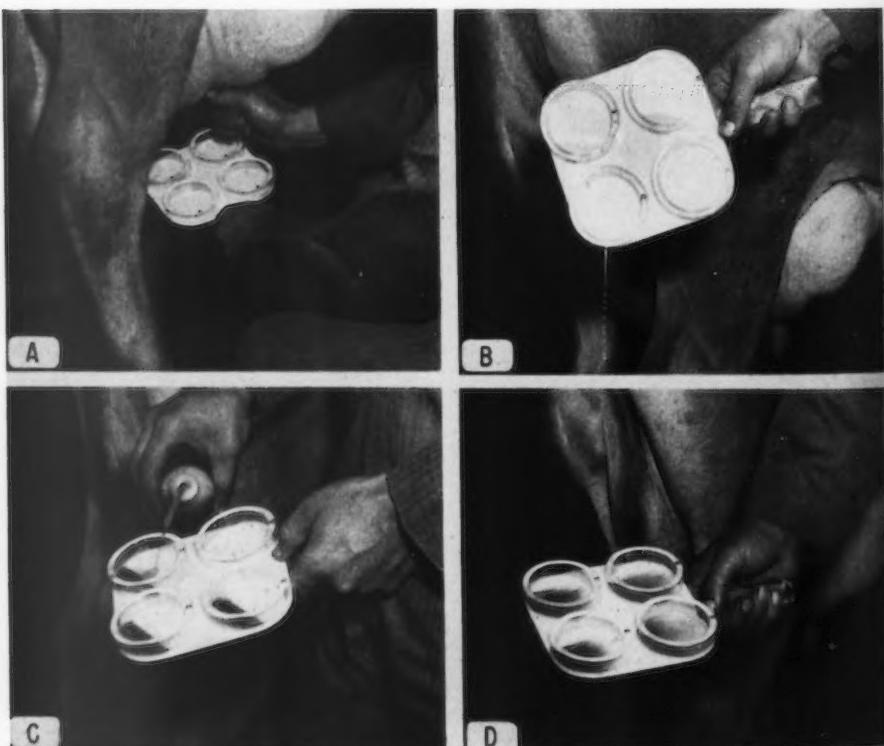
Laboratory Notes

From the Department of Clinical Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California

California Mastitis Test

Mastitis, in the broadest sense of the term, encompasses every situation leading to an inflammatory response in the milking secreting gland. Since the early part of the decade 1930-40, the trend has been to consider mastitis as primarily infectious in etiology and control programs in most of the U.S.A. and other parts of the world have centered around the isolation and identification of pathogenic bacteria such as, streptococci, staphylococci, pseudomonads, coliform organisms and other less commonly occurring bacteria. With the arrival of the antibiotic era, the search for pathogens in milk, as a basis for control and treatment of mastitis, became intensified. Mastitis detection, limited to the bacteriologic approach, is an incomplete program for it ignores completely

the large potential for tissue injury residing in physical forces accompanying mechanical milking. For two decades, the author stressed the biological causes of mastitis and paid little or no attention to milking procedure or design and installation of the milking machine. However, when milking machines changed from the individual bucket to the much more complicated and potentially more stressful pipeline systems, it became apparent that subclinical mastitis (evidence of inflammatory exudate in the milk) could be present in high degree and in the absence of bacterial pathogens. It was apparent that a method was needed for application to milk at the side of the cow that would demonstrate immediately whether or not the milk contained products of inflammation.



The California or Schalm mastitis test. A=collecting milk from the individual quarters into the respective cups of the paddle. B=draining away all but about 2 ml. of milk per cup. C=adding the reagent to the milk in equal volume by estimation. D=a brief circular movement of the paddle in a horizontal plane causes the fluid to swirl and the positive reaction to develop.

In 1939, Whiteside¹ described the use of 4 per cent sodium hydroxide for detection of mastitic milk. The method was modified by Murphy and Hanson² and designated by them the "modified Whiteside test." The July-August, 1954 issue of CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN presented a summary of our comparison of Whiteside test and direct cell counting on about 5,000 milk samples. It was concluded that the modified Whiteside method was capable of producing reactions in milk designated as "positive" in the presence of 200,000 or more neutrophils (PMN leukocytes per ml. of milk. In an attempt to bring this test into the dairy barn at the side of the cow, the sodium hydroxide solution was added to glass vials in quantity sufficient to react with 10 ml. of milk. Milk was drawn from the teat directly into the vial and mixed with the NaOH by tipping the vial back and forth. During the mixing a positive reaction was indicated by the formation of particulate material. This method, designated the "field Whiteside test," was described in the Jan.-Feb., 1956 CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN and additional details were given elsewhere.³ The "field Whiteside test" was found to correlate well with the "modified Whiteside test," however, borderline reactions were sometimes missed because the particulate material was too fine to be detected readily as it flowed over the glass surface of the vial.

In an attempt to improve upon 4 per cent NaOH as an indicator of milk having a high cell content, a number of surface acting chemicals were tried. This led to the discovery of a method which employs, as the active ingredient, chemical compounds best described as surface active agents containing long chain hydrocarbon salts. By selecting compounds of neutral pH, it was possible to utilize the indicator dye bromoresol purple to provide a colorimetric indication of pH of the milk and at the same time to give a contrasting color against a white background. To indicate that the method was entirely new, insofar as nature of the test reagent and method of application were concerned, the name California mastitis test or CMT was given.^{4,5}

CMT has attracted wide attention and it is in use in Germany, Denmark and Sweden. The name California mastitis test has not been accepted in Europe but such names as "Tee-pol" test and "Arylprobe"⁶ have been used based on the chemical name or trade name of the chemical employed. During the 1959-60 academic year, the author was a visiting faculty member to the veterinary School of the University of Munich.⁷ Instruction was given in methods for mastitis detection and control and assistance was given in the development locally of CMT. Professor W. Baier recom-

mended that in Germany the test should go by the name of the author, in recognition of his many years of activity (25) in mastitis research. Thus, CMT is known as SMT or Schalm mastitis test in Western Europe and one company producing the test for sale in the U.S.A. has elected to employ the latter terminology.

A white plastic paddle having four shallow cups is employed (see accompanying photographs). Milk is drawn directly from the teat into the respective cup. The paddle is tipped almost vertical to drain away all but about 2 ml. of milk in each cup. The test reagent is added by estimation in equal quantity to milk. The paddle is moved by circular motion in a horizontal plane in a manner to cause the fluid to swirl and during this mixing of milk and reagent the reaction score is determined. Details for grading reactions and interpretation are available on request or accompany the test kit available from one of three producers⁸ who have been licensed by the Regents of the University of California.

CMT reacts with native protein of cellular origin and, therefore, positive findings reflect the cell content of the milk. The exact chemical reaction has not been determined as yet. However, the exudation of leukocytes into the milk brings on a positive reaction. It is important to realize that the cell content of milk may vary in different portions of the milk from the same mammary quarter. Generally, foremilk and strippings have higher cell counts than middle milk. When comparisons are to be made between CMT reaction and cell content, it is necessary to use exactly the same milk for both procedures. Since the first streams of milk from a quarter, if positive, may not be representative of the total milk of the gland, the user may wish to discard the first few streams. However, in doing so, some minor irritations may be overlooked.

CMT is sufficiently sensitive to be applied to the mixed milk of the entire udder (bucket milk) and to the total milk of the farm (tank milk) in programs designed to routinely check upon the quality of milk as produced in the udder. Currently, the Agricultural Extension Service is cooperating with the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in various counties in California in a program of application of CMT to milk samples collected monthly for purposes of butterfat test. Through programs such as this it has been shown that the level of CMT score can be used to indicate the loss in milk due to the inflammatory reaction in the secretory tissue. An investigation of the relationship between CMT score of bucket milk and actual production, involving 1,243 Holstein cows over a 305-day lactation period, has shown that with cows capable of producing an average of 50 pounds of milk a day at their peak, the loss was 3, 5, 7 and 10

(Continued on page 20)

¹See reference notes on page 20.

²Haver-Lockhart Laboratories, Kansas City, Missouri; Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Nebraska; National Agricultural Supply Co., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Laboratory Notes

(Continued from page 19)

pounds of milk/day, respectively, for udders having a bucket milk score of trace, 1, 2 or 3. The average loss in milk in actual pounds per day remained the same for each CMT score as stated above irrespective of the stage of lactation.

Stressful situations in the dairy barn are reflected in higher CMT scores and a fall in total herd production. CMT employed routinely on all lactating cows can provide a basis upon which to build a sound mastitis prevention and control program. The dairyman and veterinarian working together with this tool are in a position to detect changes in udder health and to seek out the causes of udder irritation before irreparable damage has been done. Improvement in milking machine design and use, selection of cows to be sampled for detection of infectious mastitis, and results of intramammary therapy for mastitis can be evaluated through routine application of CMT.

O. W. SCHALM

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New Bureau Established by Gov. Brown

Governor Edmund G. Brown has signed an executive order setting up a new Division of Investigation within the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. A new Bureau of Healing Arts is established covering investigators assigned to the boards of medical examiners, nurse examiners, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, chiropractic examiners, vocational nurse examiners, physical therapists, podiatrists, psychology examiners and psychiatric technicians.

Edward J. Collins, Jr., Appointed to CVMA Staff

Edward J. Collins, Jr., has been appointed assistant to the executive secretary for the California Veterinary Medical Association, it has been announced by Kenneth Humphreys, executive secretary. Collins began duties at his newly created position on July 17.



EDWARD J. COLLINS, JR.

Collins was formerly executive manager of the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce where he was in charge of publicity, public relations and administrative matters.

Prior to his employment with the Jaycees, Collins was managing editor of the Brawley (Calif.) *Daily News*. He received the 1959 Agricultural Writers award of merit in nationwide competition for a series of articles dealing with the Imperial Valley's agricultural problems.

Collins is 28 years old, single and a veteran of the Korean War. He is a journalism graduate of the University of California, Berkeley.

Cattlemen to Meet in Northern California

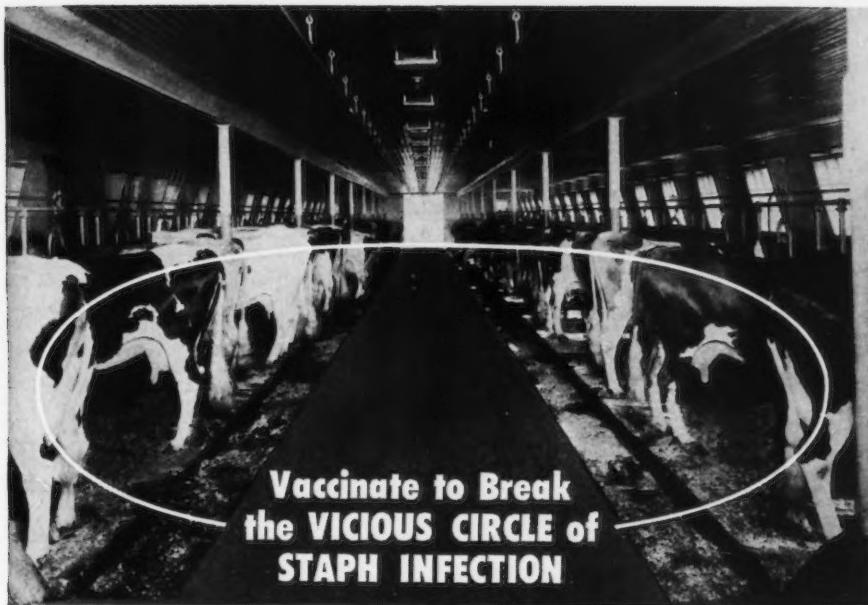
The first two weeks of September have been chosen for the annual series of cattlemen's meetings throughout Northern California, sponsored by the California Cattlemen's Association and the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

More than a dozen local meetings will be held, starting in the northeastern corner of the state, moving south through the Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothill counties and then to the north coast.

"As always, topics will vary somewhat according to local problems," said Reuben Albaugh, U. C. extension beef cattle specialist. "But cattlemen throughout the area are vitally interested in such subjects as economic trends, beef carcass evaluation, and the growing demand for smaller but well-finished beef animals. These and other problems will be discussed."

In addition, officials of the C.C.A. will report on changing conditions in the beef industry, legislative developments and affairs of the association.

Local farm advisors and cattlemen's committees are arranging the meetings, and will participate.



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CLINICAL AND RESEARCH REFERENCES:

- 1Fleming, L. W.: *Vet. Med.*, 55:72, 1960.
- 2Fleming, L. W., and Paton, I. M.: *Amer. Jour. Vet. Res., Manuscript.*
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Student Chapter, Women's Auxiliary, Receives Diplomas



Incoming president, Janet Santos, looks on as retiring president, Betsy Cockcroft, receives a diploma from Dean Donald Jasper.

"Garden Graduation" was the theme of the graduation ceremony of the Women's Auxiliary to the Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association held May 11 on the Davis campus. Dean Donald Jasper presented flower be-decked diplomas to the wives whose husbands received their DVM's in June.

Betsy Cockcroft, outgoing president, presided at the short business meeting. Incoming president, Janet Santos, introduced Dr. Jasper, the guest speaker, as well as the other guests in attendance. Faculty guests included Mrs. T. J. Hage, senior faculty advisor; Mrs. P. C. Enge, incoming junior faculty advisor; Mrs. John Christensen, Mrs. Harold Reed, Mrs. Marlene Brown and Dr. and Mrs. Russell Cope.

In addition to a diploma, each senior wife was given complimentary memberships in the National and California Women's Auxiliaries.

The wives of the junior class served as hostesses for the graduation meeting. The general chairman for the event was Janet Santos.

Wives who received diplomas were Mmes. Marge Bates, Ethel Behymer, Margaret Bolefahr, Jessica Brink, Margery Burgess, Marilyn Chance, Betsy Cockcroft, Frankie Dickson, Shirley Faulk, Winifred Floyd, Nadine Galston, Molly Garcia, Marge Glidden, Gloria Grau, Marilyn Halstead, Donna Hermanson, Pat Hitchman, Barbara Hughes, Maxine Hurd, Mary Johnson, Doris LaPittus, Cynthia Lengyel, Beverley Lundholm, Janet Nieman, Jenette Payne, Sandy Roos, Shirley Stickles, Patt Swanson, Pat Turner, Joan Ventress, Mary Warren and Lori Young.

AVMA 98th Meeting, Detroit

If planning, scope, and facilities are at all essential for the success of a convention, the AVMA's 98th Annual Meeting in Detroit promises to be one of the most impressive veterinary gatherings ever held.

During convention week, Aug. 20-24, over 140 commercial exhibits, largest number in AVMA convention history, will be displayed. Approximately 25 scientific exhibits will be shown, including a number of dramatic portrayals of veterinary medical contributions to space exploration, public health, and medical research. 104 papers—designed to bring veterinarians up to date on latest advances in the profession—will be presented at the scientific sessions. The installation of Dr. Mark L. Morris of Denver as president of the Association will take place at the close of the meeting.

The members of the Association's policy-making House of Delegates, representing 64 constituent associations, will meet Aug. 19-20 at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, where the Association will be headquartered.

AVMA Golf Tournament

One of the highlights of the AVMA's 98th annual meeting in Detroit will be the Golf Tournament, to be held Monday, August 21 at the Dearborn Country Club.

Players, for two-man teams from constituent associations, are urged to register immediately to the tournament chairman, Dr. Leon V. Jones, 14437 Michigan Ave., Dearborn, Mich. If your team does not register in advance, there will be an opportunity to do so in Detroit.

In addition to the two-man teams, all veterinarians and their wives attending the convention are invited to participate in the tournament.

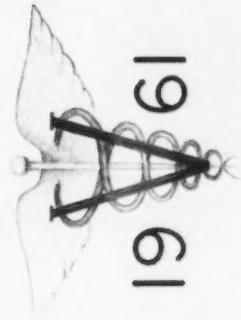
Feedlot Veterinary Management

(Continued from page 13)

to thirty thousand or more head yearly can warrant the services of a full time veterinarian, preferably on a salary basis. Certain contracts and retainers are in use for some of the smaller feedlots, but each situation varies so much that there is as yet no uniform pattern for the industry. I would suggest that any veterinarian interested in feedlot practice first gain additional experience in all phases of feedlot production. Then he will be in a position to offer the feedlot owner a service he might be more willing to accept, and will also be able to evaluate for himself the amount of time and financing required to perform this service.

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	Hughes, Paul E.
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	Johnson, D. E. Jesper, Dean
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	Leibig, Jerome L.
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	LeShelle, Patrick M.
	Lopatin, Morton S.
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Women's Auxiliary News

Grab your skirt . . . get your lei . . . leave your worries with a baby-sitter, just direct those bare feet . . . to the sunny sands of Long Beach!! Headquarters for the California State Convention will be the Lafayette Hotel (the Royal Hawaiian of Long Beach) and the dates for the Women's Auxiliary are October 22, 23 and 24. So if you hanker to do a hula-hula ala-Hawaiian, hike on over to Long Beach for the time of your life. There is a shaky rumor about that the nominating committee is keeping an eagle eye out for state officer material among the grassy skirts and the muu-muu clad . . . **It could be you!+**

The Women's Auxiliary to the SCVMA is the hostess group and the general chairman is Mrs. Claire Scott of Long Beach. Tentative plans include a lovely luncheon and a business meeting-brunch. Just circle the days, Oct. 22, 23 and 24. . . Come have a ball, this lovely fall on a Hawaiian Holiday!

Santa Clara Valley Auxiliary ace reporter, Mrs. Jack W. Hylton, reports that the baby business is really blossoming there (must be something in the air, we have our smog . . . but this??). New parents are the E. Carrolls, the H. Blanchards, the W. K. Smiths and the C. E. Jacobsens. The Auxiliary joined their husbands for a dinner dance at the Cafe del Rio on May 6.

From Central California Auxiliary it is reported that a most elegant-luncheon-fashion show at Harvan's Restaurant with apparel from I. Magnin's on April 25 was attended by 30 members and guests. The models were a delight to behold and the clothes a delight to be owned. If you could stay away from the store after the luncheon it was a most eye-

filling inexpensive afternoon. They had a "Capri" night set May 22 in the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Eville, with Mmes. Joe Counsilman and W. G. Davidson as co-hostesses. New additions have come to the homes of the Ben Rays, the Charles Dickies, the Kenneth L. Johnsons and the W. J. Pimentels.

The Southern California Auxiliary members are making elaborate arrangements for their fifth annual Silver Collar Luncheon on October 3 at the Lakeside Country Club in Los Angeles. The proceeds from this gala well-attended event go to the Guide Dogs for the Blind at San Rafael, California.

The Women's Auxiliary to the California Student Chapter of the AVMA held an election meeting April 19 and the new officers elected were: Janet Santos, president; Pat Peterson, vice-president; Amy Cederwall, recording secretary; Jean Quinn, treasurer.

Mrs. Lyn Allen was chosen as the Chapter delegate to the 1961 National Convention of the AVMA in Detroit. New ideas and chapter activities will be exchanged at the student convention to be held in Lansing. The aim of the convention on the student level is to encourage the auxiliaries to become better acquainted with the National Women's Auxiliary and with the other student auxiliaries in the nation.

Send bits and scraps of news to your publicity chairman as early as possible.

Must go and practice my hula for the Hawaiian Holiday in October at Long Beach! See you all there!

MRS. W. J. PIMENTEL, Publicity,
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ADVANCE REGISTRATION

73rd Annual CVMA Convention, October 23, 24, 25, 1961

Please fill in, detach and mail with check to CVMA, 3004 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.

Receipt and Badge will be waiting for you at Registration Desk,
Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach.

(Refund will be made if you pre-register and are unable to attend)

I enclose check for Advance Registration.

CVMA Member . . . \$ 7.50

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Also included \$7.50 EACH for President's Dinner-Dance tickets, Tuesday, October 24.

(This will aid us in determining number of reservations to make).

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It's Long Beach in October!

The 73rd Annual Convention of the CVMA will be held October 23, 24 and 25 in the Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach. Program plans are being completed by Dr. W. W. Putney, Program Chairman, and his committee: Doctors Frank M. Brennan, Alan H. Edmondson, Robert J. Schroeder, R. C. Vierheller, F. P. Sattler, and J. E. Stuart. Coordinator is Dr. Willard D. Ommert. Dr. A. Mack Scott heads the Local Arrangements and Golf, while Women's Local Arrangements is headed by Mrs. Claire Scott.

Complete details will be published in the Special Convention Issue of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN, out September 10th. Watch for it! And plan to attend this meeting.

Rutgers Study Shows Ethanol Increases Rate of Ruminant Cellulose Digestion*

Ethyl alcohol as a feed additive for ruminant animals increased the rate of cellulose digestion and improved urea nitrogen retention in experiments conducted at the Rutgers University College of Agriculture. The basic research by Werner Jacobsen was aimed at determining the nutritional significance of small amounts of ethanol (ethyl alcohol) in a liquid supplement for ruminants.

Jacobsen's report states that an increase in cellulose digestion was observed when ethanol and urea were both added to an artificial rumen fermenting system. Ethanol achieved this faster cellulose digestion by speeding up the bacterial growth cycle. Ethanol and urea, working together, increased cellulose digestion beyond the additive effect of each of the two materials.

Ethyl alcohol, as a hydrogen donor, aids metabolism of rumen microorganisms by lowering the oxidation-reduction potential. This enables the microorganisms to attack cellulose more quickly, and to better use urea nitrogen to manufacture protein more efficiently.

Ref.: The Use of a Simplified In Vitro Fermentation Technique in Assessing the Nutritional Significance of Ethyl Alcohol in Ruminant Nutrition. Werner Jacobsen, Graduate School, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J., 1959.

*Abstract.

Dr. Madin Heads Naval Biological Laboratory, U.C.

Dr. Stewart H. Madin, who received his D.V.M. degree from Texas A & M in 1943, has been appointed director of the Naval Biological Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley. He was a veterinary research scientist with U.C. from 1943 to 1949, and has been a research pathologist with the Naval Biological Laboratory since 1951.

His own research has centered on the pathology of infectious disease, on vesicular viruses of domestic animals, and on aspects of experimental pathology and tissue culture. His specialized work on the vesicular disease of swine won him national and international recognition.

Dr. Schalm to Address Canadian Meeting

Dr. O. W. Schalm, assistant dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, at Davis, will speak on "Mastitis Control" at the 13th annual convention of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, September 8-11, in Banff, Alberta.

All veterinarians are invited to attend this meeting, and to bring their families for a delightful vacation at Banff.

You will receive a letter from our insurance administrators announcing an improvement in our Overhead Expense Insurance plan. This announcement is proof of the fact that the success of an insurance plan is directly related to the numbers participating. Those of you who have not availed yourself of this coverage should probably take another look at it!

Dr. Schroeder to AVMA Executive Board, Dist. 10

Dr. Robert J. Schroeder has been elected AVMA Representative to the Executive Board, District Ten, succeeding Dr. Joseph M. Arburua, whose term expired.



ROBERT J. SCHROEDER

Dr. Schroeder, a graduate of Colorado State University, 1947, is director, Los Angeles County Livestock Department. Upon graduation,

he joined the federal government and aided in the foot and mouth disease control

program in Mexico. He joined the County of Los Angeles in 1948, and received his present appointment in 1957. A native of Fort Collins, Colorado, Dr. Schroeder now resides in Downey, with his wife, Janice, and three children. He served as a lieutenant in the paratroops during World War II, and in the Veterinary Corps during the Korean conflict.

He is a member of the AVMA; the CVMA, where he serves on the Ways and Means Committee and the Program Committee; is past-president of the Southern California VMA; member of the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Assn., L. A. County Farm Bureau; L. A. Chapter, United Nations Assn.; L. A. Chamber of Commerce; Southern California Wool Growers Assn.; California Dairy Industries Assn.; past president, Vernon Lions Club and a member of Tyre Masonic Lodge.

Laboratory Refresher Training Courses

The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare announces a schedule of Laboratory Refresher Training Courses starting in July, 1961 and continuing until June, 1962.

The courses are offered at the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

September 18-29—Fundamentals of Virology. Closing date, August 7, 1961.

October 2-13—Fluorescent Antibody Techniques in Streptococcus Grouping. Closing date, Aug. 21, 1961.

October 9-27—Laboratory Methods in Medical Parasitology—Part 2, Blood Parasites. Closing date, August 28, 1961.

List of additional courses may be obtained by writing the Laboratory Branch, Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, Atlanta 22, Ga.

Dr. Ghery Pettit Joins Veterinary Hospital

On July 1, Dr. Ghery D. Pettit, formerly head of clinics at the School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, joined Dr. Ronald Hauge as a practitioner at the Auburn Boulevard Veterinary Hospital, Sacramento. Dr. Pettit was employed at the School of Veterinary Medicine since his graduation ten years ago. He will specialize in small animal work at Dr. Hauge's hospital.

Dr. Pettit is author of numerous papers which have appeared in veterinary publications, among them, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

Book Review

"Diagnostic Aids in the Practice of Veterinary Medicine"

By H. H. Berrier, D.V.M.

Associate Professor of Veterinary Pathology,
School of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Missouri

This book is a manual which lists laboratory supply companies, their catalogue numbers pertaining to equipment and materials which are supplied to veterinarians. It provides a tenuous but current index of diagnostic materials and reagents.

The author lists, not only a number of reference publications, their authors and prices of these publications, but also names of state and federal government laboratories where mold and fungi specimens may be sent for identification and study.

Hematological, bacteriological, toxicological and pregnancy tests are included with some rules for their interpretation.

Vital organs, such as liver, kidney, pancreas, pituitary and hypothalamus have function tests outlined step by step.

Veterinary practitioners may find some of these tests academic, but useful.

The emphasis of this manual is placed upon the laboratory materials available. This will aid the student as well as the practitioner's diagnostic capability without his hunting through prodigious masses of literature.—W. L. Kanawyer, D.V.M., San Francisco.

Students Honor Instructor



Blaine McGowan, Jr., (right) associate professor of veterinary medicine on the University of California's Davis campus, displays the Annual Faculty Award plaque presented to him by the 1961 class of veterinary students. Center is Ralph Cooper, class spokesman, who made the award during a ceremony May 26. Veterinary Dean Donald E. Jasper holds the school's permanent Faculty Award plaque, which will be hung in Haring Hall at Davis. The newly created award will be given each year to the faculty member rating highest in (1) dedication to teaching, (2) consideration of students, and (3) personal integrity.

Two CVMA Members to Co-Chairman AVMA's Sessions in Detroit

Two members of the California Veterinary Medical Association will serve in key positions during the 98th annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Detroit, August 20-24.

Dr. John W. Kendrick, faculty member of the University of California's School of Veterinary Medicine, will serve as co-chairman of the AVMA's section on large animals, while Dr. F. P. Sattler, of Fullerton, will act as co-chairman of the section on small animals.

Both men have been active in programs sponsored by the CVMA. Dr. Kendrick served on the program committee at the 1961 CVMA's Midwinter Conference and acted as moderator on the closed circuit television program with Dr. Edward A. Rhode, Jr.

Dr. Sattler is a member of the CVMA's program committee and on numerous occasions has acted as session chairman for CVMA programs.

Three sections will be held on large animals at the AVMA's Detroit meeting and two sections are scheduled on small animals. On August 23 a combined section on large and small animals will take place.

Livestock Diseases Reported

E. F. Chastain, D.V.M.

Tabulation of Diseases reported to the State Bureau of Animal Health during the period January to April, inclusive, 1961.

		Jan. to April, Incl., 1961		
		North	Central	South
Anaplasmosis:	Cattle	3	1	2
	Sheep			
Anthrax:	Cattle	3	1	
	Sheep			
Atrophic Rhinitis			1	
Bovine Bacillary Hemoglobinuria			1	
Bovine Encephalitis		1		
*Bovine Piroplasmosis (Tick or Texas Fever)				
Cattle Scabies: Chorioptic		1	1	
Contagious Ecthyma			1	1
Enzootic Abortion of Cattle		6		
Equine Encephalomyelitis				
Equine Infectious Anemia				
Equine Virus Abortion			1	3
Foot and Mouth Disease				
Hog Cholera		1		
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis		1	9	1
John's Disease		3	3	
Leptospirosis:	Cattle	29	38	3
	Horses	1	3	2
	Sheep		1	
	Swine		4	
Listeriosis:	Cattle	2		
	Sheep	1		
Malignant Catarrhal Fever				
Mucosal Disease		1		
Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease)				
Rabies of Livestock				
Rinderpest				
Salmonellosis:	Cattle	4	4	4
	Horses		2	
	Sheep			
	Swine		6	
Scrapie of Sheep				
Screwworm Infestation				
Sheep Scabies: Chorioptic		1		
	Psoroptic		1	
Sporadic Bovine Encephalomyelitis				
Stomatitis (any)			2	
Swine Erysipelas			1	
Transmissible Gastroenteritis of Swine			2	
Trichomoniasis				
**Tuberculosis				
Vesicular Exanthema				
Vesicular Stomatitis				
Vibriosis: Cattle			4	1
	Sheep	1		
Viral Diarrhea				1

*Brucellosis: 2,468 Reactors in the State During the Four Month Period. (Cattle)

**Tuberculosis: 655 Reactors in the State During the Four Month Period. (Cattle)

New Products for White Muscle Disease

Food and Drug Administration has approved two new products, "L-Se" and "BO-Se," produced by H. C. Burns Company, Inc., Oakland, California, for the use in the treatment and prevention of White Muscle Disease (stiff Lamb) in Sheep. Over one and one-half years of extensive field trials by 312 veterinarians in fifteen (15) different states and Canada, and in excess of one-half million doses proved these products the most successful ever used for White Muscle Disease. No toxic effects have been reported.

White Muscle Disease has in the past caused as high as 100 per cent mortality in the lamb crop. The use of "L-Se" and "BO-Se" prophylactically has demonstrated that these products will prevent this crippling economic loss.

Continuing studies on calves and cattle by veterinarians in the field clearly indicate the same effectiveness in controlling Kendall's "Ill-Thrifite" and Chronic Dysentery associated with the White Muscle Disease Syndrome.

Brucellosis testing of cattle in Southern California under federal-state cooperative program has progressed rapidly, and only four counties remain in which work is not complete. Early next year the entire state should be declared a modified certified brucellosis area.

Revolutionary New!



KEMIC FLEA AND TICK POWDER for Dogs & Cats and in Kennels

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- Checks itching due to bites of fleas, lice, ticks.

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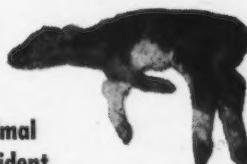
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Specific Pathogen-Free Swine*

P. C. ENGE, D.V.M.

Extension Veterinarian, University of California, Davis

"They said it couldn't be done"! This statement is currently used to describe advances in many American endeavors. Certainly it seems applicable to the current interest in repopulation of ranches with "Specific Pathogen-Free" swine, sometimes referred to as "disease-free" swine.

Such stock produced by a relatively new technique in swine disease control has been available to scientists for some time and has demonstrated that certain serious diseases of swine can be eliminated from experimental droves. These pigs are obtained by hysterectomy and allowed to develop in a disease-free environment for the first few weeks of life. They complete their development in isolation and remain segregated from the general swine population.

Potentially, this method is of immense value in the control of several swine diseases and possibly to the eventual eradication of these diseases. However, the technique has not been employed extensively nor long enough under farm conditions to answer a number of questions of real importance to the practical-minded swine raiser.

Background

The hysterectomy technique in the control of swine diseases was developed by Dr. George A. Young at the Hormel Institute at Austin, Minnesota. Dr. Young is now at the University of Nebraska where he is carrying on his work.

Minnesota has granted six licenses for the production S.P.F., S.P.D.S., and licenses can be revoked when facilities and production of S.P.D.S. do not meet the standards set by the committee.

Other than the special technique and equipment required to produce the pigs, it does not require special equipment and personnel to maintain such a herd if an organized program is followed.

1. Obtain Aseptic Pigs. These pigs would be obtained from good breeding stocks by hysterectomy, and handled as directed when licenses are issued.

2. Rear Pigs in Isolation. Pigs would be housed in individual isolation units from birth by hysterectomy until one week old. During this period they would be fed cow's milk modified by addition of egg, vitamins, and minerals. From one week until four weeks of age they would be housed in groups of 8-12 in isolation brooders. They would be adapted to eating solid feed during this period.

3. Mature on Farms. Pigs previously adapted to eating solid feed and water would be placed in groups of 10-20 on farms from which all other swine has been removed. The barn and equipment are cleaned and disinfected in the usual prescribed manner and are then let to lie idle for at least 30 days. Ordinary rearing methods are used except that no new stock other than "disease-free" stock is introduced. Direct or indirect contact with other swine must be avoided by the farmer.

4. Resuming Normal Birth. The swine are kept and used as brood stock. Precautions to avoid the introduction of diseases are continued. All replacements, gilts or boars, come from pig laboratories or from other S.P.F. herds.

When an S.P.F. herd is established on a farm, using precautionary measures to maintain a S.P.F. herd, there is good evidence that procuring pigs by hysterectomy will break the chain in virus pig pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis. Both of these diseases can be detected by pathological examination of the lungs and snouts of a percentage of each pig crop at the time of slaughter. So far this has been established in 100 Iowa herds for two years and the experimental swine herd at Kansas State for a five-year period.

To these two diseases might be added swine dysentery, T.G.E., external parasites, and certain nonspecific enteritis conditions. However, in the cases of these diseases the evidence is largely clinical.

We would expect the practical-minded hog raiser to object to the method of producing S.P.F. pigs, when the techniques and detailed procedures are outlined. However, if you describe the cost of producing, the benefits derived by eliminating diseases and improving feed conversion, he then would more likely find it practical.

However, disease-free stock breaks the cycle of such diseases as atrophic rhinitis and virus pig pneumonia. It is felt that minor swine disease problems which contribute to a total mortality rate of 25 percent would be improved by eliminating stress factors and improving management. Controlled trials in the corn belt area have demonstrated varied results which would be expected because of the varied degree of infections. The average figures indicate that disease-free pigs in comparison to infected animals gain at a rate of 24.6 percent at 56 days; 16.8 percent at 154 days; an average increase in daily gains of 14.1 percent and a feed conversion rate increase of 20.6 percent.

*Presented at Midwinter Conference, C.V.M.A., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1961.



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Almost every dog and cat, even sick or convalescent ones, will take Caminal-S . . . the balanced vitamin-mineral tablets with the Armour high palatability factor. Even finicky eaters develop good appetites when Caminal-S is crumbled over their daily ration.

Developed after extensive research, Caminal-S is an excellent dispensing item. The high palatability factor, a scientific blend of cultured and glandular derivatives, gives it an aroma and taste few animals can resist. And the vitamin-mineral content is specifically formulated to give dogs and cats the nutritional margin of safety they need to maintain health and vigor. Their coats take on the gloss and sheen seen only in pets brimming over with health and vitality.

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free
from fleas,
ticks
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quickly kills
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Contains: Pyrethrins,
Piperonyl Butoxide,
Methoxychlor, Malathion,
Petroleum Derivatives,
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Propellants.



News... FROM OUR ADVERTISERS

A new tranquilizing agent which promises greater effectiveness in the small animal hospital has been introduced to the veterinary profession by **Norden Laboratories, Inc.**, Lincoln, Nebr.

The product, which is called "Nortran," was first synthesized by Smith Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia, of which Norden is a subsidiary. Chemically the compound is trifluomeprazine.

"Nortran," produced in tablets and injectable form, was selected specifically from compounds developed by SK&F Laboratories to meet the needs of the veterinary field. Unlike some veterinary pharmaceuticals, "Nortran" is not a variation of products used in the treatment of human ills. Extensive clinical trials have shown the product to be highly effective as a tranquilizer in dogs and cats and also as an antiemetic and preanesthetic agent.

* * *

Dr. Harold A. Nash, who has been in charge of pharmaceutical research for **Pitman-Moore Company**, has been advanced to the post of assistant to Dr. C. W. Hinman, technical director of the research division.

A native of Corvallis, Oregon, Dr. Nash joined Pitman-Moore Company in 1947 after receiving his Ph.D. degree from Purdue University. He did his undergraduate work at Oregon State College.

* * *

Half of the nation's hog cholera serum producers have accepted a liberal licensing arrangement to produce Armour's new patented antibody concentrate, it is announced by Robert A. Hardt, president of **Armour Pharmaceutical Company**, Kankakee, Illinois.

Antibody concentrate is the result of years of research to improve the regular hog cholera serum. It was patented on February 23, 1960. The new product is twice as potent as the old serum, and only half the volume is required for vaccination.

* * *

A new oral form of the proved corticosteroid, Azium, has been developed expressly for use in large animals. It is now available from **Schering Corporation's Veterinary division**.

The new product, Azium Powder, can be easily and economically administered by sprinkling directly on small amounts of feed or by using as a drench. It permits convenient steroid therapy in cases where the use of Azium Boluses is not practical or desirable. Clinical trials have shown the product to be especially useful for horses.

Like other steroids, Azium Powder is indicated in ketosis, various inflammatory, allergic and stress conditions. It has an anti-inflammatory activity approximately 20 times greater than prednisolone.

* * *

Dr. Charles E. Fanslau, a businessman for 36 years, holder of two college degrees and a former assistant professor, is retiring from **Winthrop Laboratories** at age 65, and has already enrolled for a four-year college course leading to an A.B. degree—in business and finance.

Dr. Fanslau made his entire business career with Winthrop Laboratories, which he joined in 1925. For the past 24 years he headed its veterinary department, which he himself organized. He retired May 31, took a vacation in Hawaii and returned in time to start as a freshman in Seton Hall University, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Wayne Howser has been appointed acting manager of the veterinary department of Winthrop.

* * *

Introduction of a bolus form of "Diuril," the new diuretic produced by **Merck Chemical Division**, has been announced to veterinarians. "Diuril" has proved highly effective in treatment of postparturient udder edema and other edematous conditions arising from a fluid and electrolyte retention. The boluses will be sold to veterinarians only. Blister packs of five boluses, and nested cartons of 50 boluses will be marketed by Merck.

Applicants

Sam H. Ridgway, Camarillo. Vouchers: D. W. Jolly, J. H. Steere.

Patricia A. Nelson, Lakeport. Vouchers: Donald Q. Wasson, Mitchell Lunstra.

Gloria A. Dodd, Goleta. Vouchers: R. T. Williams, J. H. Steere.

Carlton E. Porter, Palmdale. Vouchers: Robt. J. Schroeder, Ralph H. Scofield.

Carl Edward Jacobsen, Campbell. Vouchers: Robt. L. King, Harold Hilton.

Robert Hewson, Gardena. Vouchers: E. R. Braun, W. E. Steinmetz.

William M. Porter, San Mateo. Vouchers: E. R. Braun, W. E. Steinmetz.

Rodger L. Blue, Chula Vista. Vouchers: E. R. Braun, W. E. Steinmetz.

Max R. Palmer, Escalon. Vouchers: T. F. Hagan, Baxter Harwood.

Lee O. Wilson, San Francisco. Vouchers: Howard Carroll, Robert M. York.

Donald V. Renda, Van Nuys. Vouchers: Richard L. Wallis, James S. Winston.

(Continued on page 36)

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SPARINE calms and controls tense, nervous, unruly animals during handling

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LOCAL ASSOCIATION NEWS

Alameda-Contra Costa VMA

At the May 31 meeting, the State Rabies Law, definition of legal stray, and locations for isolating animals, were fully explained by Dr. W. W. Sampson, Alameda County Health Dept. At the June 28 meeting, guest speaker was Mr. Edward Ashley, Continental Laboratories, who spoke on skin treatment and use of iodine preparations in the hospital. Radio KKIS continues to carry the ACCVMA Sunday morning program on Animal Health.

* * *

Northern San Joaquin VMA

The following officers have been elected: Dr. W. C. Kelly, president; Dr. W. B. Wetmore, vice-president; Dr. E. L. Roberts, secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Rufus Norton, sergeant-at-arms.

* * *

Southern California VMA

Dr. A. G. Feers, CVC, 1908, was honored by the SCVMA with a Life Membership. A member of the association since 1934, Dr. Feers resides in West Covina. He retired in 1953 after 21 years service in meat inspection for Los Angeles County.

* * *

San Diego County VMA

This group has employed Mr. Freeman Moeser as executive secretary, who is currently undergoing a period of indoctrination in the functions of the association. Dr. W. D. Carlson, University of Colorado, presented a seminar on radiology in June.

* * *

Bay Counties VMA

Dr. Jacques Jenny, professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, presented a 2-day symposium on the treatment of bone and joint injuries in small animals, July 16-17, sponsored by the Bay Counties VMA. A total of 62 registered for the meeting, which was held at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. Dr. Jenny is recognized internationally as an outstanding authority on orthopedic surgery.

Women's Auxiliaries Conduct Drives

The California State Auxiliaries are conducting a combined effort to raise funds for Student Loan Fund, Veterinary Medical Research Fund and Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc. The drive will be concluded in October, 1961.

OUT-OF-STATE NEWS

The annual meeting of the Washington State VMA will be held at the Chinook Hotel, Yakima, on August 28-29. Executive secretary is Robert M. Ford, Seattle.

* * *

The New Mexico VMA will hold its annual meeting September 11-12 in Albuquerque. A total of 17 professional papers and demonstrations will be presented.

* * *

The Colorado VMA convention will be held at the Harvest House, Boulder, on September 29-October 1. Arrangements for the exhibit-type meeting are being completed by the Colorado VMA.

In Memoriam

DR. NORMAN M. TWISSELMANN

Dr. Norman M. Twisselmann, Bakersfield, passed away in June. He was 47 years old, a graduate of Iowa State College, 1936. Dr. Twisselmann was a retired county veterinarian, and a member of the CVMA since 1947.

* * *

DR. HENRY WINTRINGHAM

Dr. Henry Wintringham, San Francisco Veterinary College, 1914, passed away on June 14 in Lakeport, where he had resided for many years. Dr. Wintringham conceived the original idea of the veterinary caduceus for the AVMA. He was about 75 years of age when he passed away.

American College of Veterinary Toxicologists to Meet August 20

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the American College of Veterinary Toxicologists will convene at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday, August 20, 1961, with President H. E. Furgeson of Anaconda, Montana, presiding. Program Chairman and Vice-President Dr. R. D. Radeleff of Kerrville, Texas, provides the following advance information on the meeting. Dr. O. H. Muth of Corvallis, Oregon, will speak on Bracken Fern Poisoning; Dr. J. L. Shupe of Utah State University on Fluorosis in Cattle; Dr. Wayne Binns of the A.R.S. on Plant Problems; Dr. Jefferson of Beltsville, Maryland, will speak on Radiological Safety; Dr. Erskine V. Morse, formerly at the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Ames, Iowa and presently Dean of the School of Veterinary Science and Medicine at Purdue University, will be a featured speaker.

To the California Veterinarians

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**Indemnity for Dismember-
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*For Loss of Both Hands, or Both
Feet, or One Hand and One
Foot, or Entire Sight of Both Eyes \$10,000⁰⁰*

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Foot, or Entire Sight of One Eye \$5,000⁰⁰*

*For LOSS of Thumb and Index
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Special Hospital-Surgical Benefits for Member and All
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Hospital-Residence Expense (maximum 70 days any one disability).....Per Day \$ 14.00

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OPPORTUNITIES

Position Wanted

Calif. '59, 25 years old, married, one child. Complete military obligation in October. Desires position in small animal practice in Southern California. Write Dr. Kenneth Levine, 214 Nevada Ave., Victorville, Calif.

* * *

Responsible, exper. all-around dog man. Interested especially in grooming for 1st class hosp. or clinic. Presently self employed. L. L. Holliday, 8556 Skyway, Paradise, Calif.

* * *

Want position in small animal practice or general practice. Ten years' experience, general practice. Write Box A-124, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

For Sale

Mixed practice for sale in Nevada. Has live-stock yard and meat inspection in connection; barn with box stalls; loading chute and corrals. 2 acres, completely fenced, on main highway. 3-bedroom house and den adjoining, with w/w carpeting. Hospital has 21 cages, X-ray, 2-way radio. Grosses \$59,000. Asking \$52,500 with substantial down payment. One mile from center of town. Could be a two-man practice. Write, Box A-128, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Lucrative 10-yr. old mixed practice, predominantly large animal, in Monterey County, California. Includes new home and small animal hospital with room for expansion. Substantial down payment required. Write Box 356, Carmel Valley, Calif.

* * *

Thriving practice with 14 acres of waterfront property, new house and office in Pacific Northwest. James W. Proctor, D.V.M., Box 726, Newport, Wash.

* * *

Resident Veterinarian—San Diego Zoo

Duties: Subject to top management direction; is responsible for the health of all animals, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of all birds, mammals, and reptiles (over 4,000 specimens). Responsible for the management of the zoo hospital and laboratory; acts as staff advisor to research and teaching programs in the zoo; responsible for supervision of subordinates.

Qualifications: Combination of experience and training substantially equivalent to three years of veterinary practice in a zoo. A graduate of an accredited college of veterinary medicine. Ability to effectively maintain working relations with staff and subordinates. Possession of a valid certificate to practice Veterinary Medicine.

Salary: Commensurate with background and experience. Position open now. Please send complete résumé and pertinent information to: JAMES S. MERLIN, Director of Personnel, San Diego Zoo, Box 551, San Diego 12, California. All replies will be kept completely confidential.

Veterinarian Wanted

Opening for veterinarian in modern, active small animal practice in East Bay. Excellent possibility for permanent associate or partnership. State remuneration desired and qualifications. Write Box A-112, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Experienced veterinarian for mixed practice in Southern California. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write Box A-125, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Veterinarian for small animal hospital in San Francisco, with experience. Write Box A-126, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Veterinarian, California licensed for salary, partnership, or as purchaser of a busy small animal hospital. Write V. Hugo, 14519 Arminta St., Panorama City, Calif.

* * *

Large animal veterinarian wanted until Oct. 1. Excellent salary. Phone Dr. Frank Wayland, HA 4-1951, 900 Monterey Rd., Salinas.

* * *

For Lease

Small animal hosp., 19 runs, 50 cages. 3 bedroom home. Est. 8 yrs.; no hosp. in immediate vicinity. Grossed \$60,000 last year. \$7,500 min. required on 5-year lease—or will sell. Owner leaving area. Write 25886 Mission Blvd., Hayward. Phone JE 7-0912.

* * *

Est. Orange County small animal hospital for lease, with option to buy. 6772 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, Calif.

Applicants (Continued from page 32)

John W. Grau, East Brunswick, N. J. Vouchers: William E. Steinmetz, E. R. Braun.

Jack C. Boer, Sacramento. Vouchers: L. D. Meyers, Ralph Holte.

William S. Nieman, Lemon Grove. Vouchers: Robt. E. Larson, Allan Davis.

C. A. Delli Quadri, Lakewood. Vouchers: Robt. J. Schroeder, Ralph H. Scofield.

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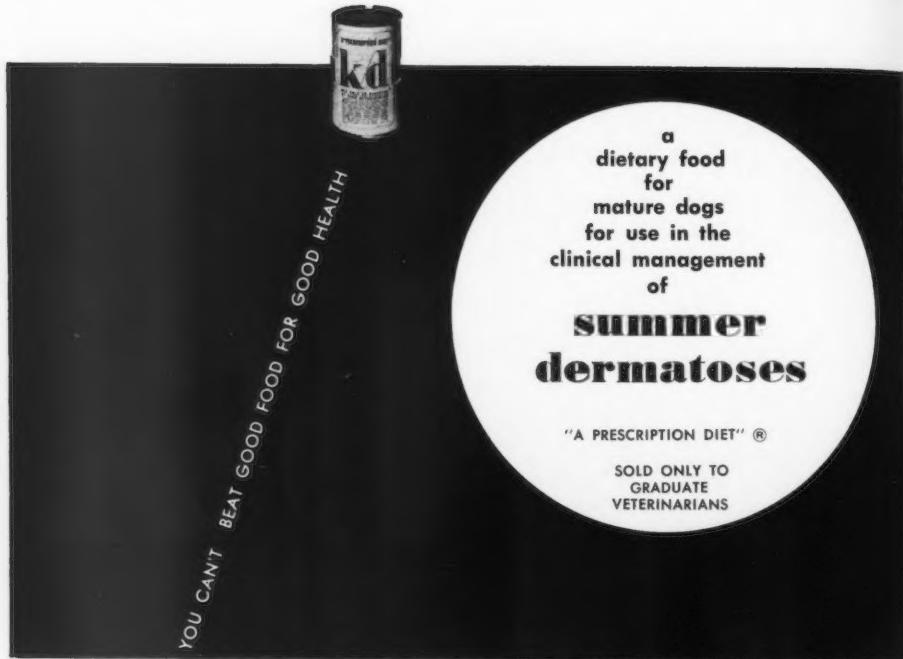
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\$5,000.00 each occurrence.
\$25,000.00 aggregate operations.
\$25,000.00 aggregate protective.
As per vet. liability.

Medical Payments (Premises)

\$10,000.00 aggregate.

Veterinarian's Malpractice Liability

1. On and Off Premises Liability, Injury of Person, Destruction of Property.
 - A. Breach of implied contract, restraint, assault, slander, libel, malicious prosecution, replevin of property.
2. Malpractice Liability.
 - A. Professional services rendered, mistake, error, etc.
3. Animals in Care, Custody and Control of Doctor and Employees.
 - A. Loss, theft, escape, self injury, burglary, robbery, etc.
4. Products Liability.
 - A. Goods or products, sold, handled, or distributed by insured.
5. Contracted Liability.
 - A. Lease agreement, etc.
6. Auto Non-Ownership Liability.
 - A. Protects insured if employee use own car for business purposes.
 - B. Automobile-hired, etc.
7. Comprehensive Personal Liability.
 - A. Cover the insured for his personal act, and that of his family, services of part-time domestic employees, etc.
8. COST FOR THE ABOVE \$115.00 PER YEAR.
9. Owned Automobile at a Deviated Rate.

*Can increase to \$2,500.00 per animal and up.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Minimum Premium \$45.00 Deposit Premium \$45.00

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- higher levels of protection than ever before reported¹ • 98.1% protection of 8 to 10-week-old dogs—with two 1 cc. doses² • pronounced response to booster doses, even in dogs which already have significant antibody levels.

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a significant advance in effective immunization
of dogs against distemper and hepatitis

References: 1. York, C. J.; Bittle, J. L.; Burch, G. R., and Jones, D. E.: Vet. Med. 55:30 (April) 1960. 2. York, C. J., and Burch, G. R.: J. Am. Vet. M. A. 138:298 (March 15) 1961.

*Trademark for CANINE DISTEMPER VACCINE, Modified Live Virus, Chick Tissue Culture Origin, and INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS VACCINE, Modified Live Virus, Porcine Tissue Culture Origin, Combined, Vacuum Dried.

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